THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.

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CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 6, 1855. No. 91.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no less cation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John L. Shuver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 316 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Mo: ey Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is of a bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS. 51—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLESKIN,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. B. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 68—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 18, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—law1Dec 20.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

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September 7, 1855 82—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

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SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Se

For the Standard.

The Destiny of the Democratic Party.

[CONCLUDED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having in the preceding issue of your paper clearly defined the principles which so long divided the two old parties, and shown to the best of my ability their bearing upon the interests of the country; the hasty and total abandonment of Whig measures by our opponents, and then briefly alluded to the secret organization that exists among us, I promised to examine more closely and elaborately, the creed proudly claimed as exclusively American, and in comparison with which, other tenets are absurd and unpatriotic. Arrogating to itself the exalted name of "American party," it certainly demands from me a calm and dispassionate consideration, so I can satisfy myself beyond reasonable doubt, whether the boasted incomparable excellence of its measures of public policy, make it worthy of the honorable cognomen it has so vaingloriously applied to itself. I continue the subject, from the point I dismissed, and ask the indulgence of your readers, while I endeavor to prove beyond successful refutation, the tendency of Know Nothingism to be inimical to the teachings of the fathers, and to the spirit and genius of our valued institutions.

Let us now examine as philosophically as possible the new-fangled doctrines of that order, appropriately designated in the parlance of the day—KNOW NOTHINGISM. Let us see if an organization, gotten up solely and exclusively for political power in a section of the Union where public plunder is the all-absorbing desire of coffee-house politicians—where principle is made subordinate and subservient to a constant hankering for office—where the virtuous and great can pass from the scenes of earthly herculean labors, almost unhonored, while the low-bred fugilist of a market-house receives the most glowing pageant from runmad thousands, as in the case of the notorious Bill Poole, can commend itself to our approbation and approval. What are those principles, which are to restore the government to its original purity—to make us one glorious united brotherhood—to crush the monster party spirit and to bring upon our country the blessed political millennium? Let us see if they monopolize the entire patriotism of human nature in this land of ours, and if the sentinel on the watch-tower can sound "all is well," when their sway is felt from Maine to Georgia. They are, indeed, fearful elements of discord and intestine strife, and if carried out, civil war is inevitable, and the stately edifice erected by the patriots of the past will fall by the hands that should have upheld it. What is the startling character of these principles, that they should endanger the Union? The question is easily solved. They are to create odious castes in communities—to dignify some and degrade others living under the same institutions on account of birth-place, but who pay taxes for their support, and are ready to strike in their defence when called upon by the voice of the country, and to exclude a certain denomination of Christians from the honors and emoluments of office. Birth-place and not principles, Protestantism and Deism, not patriotism, are the devices emblazoned on the black-flag of this new society, and with its triumph must perish the supposed immortal principles of the sages of the Revolution. May we be spared such consummate folly and blind infatuation!

In reviewing the thrilling chronicles of the past, as they are written in "characters of living light" on historic page, where merit is disclosed in deeds of intrepid daring, we pause in wrapped admiration as the recollection of past events comes crowding upon the mind. The imperious shades of devoted martyrs, who bore the Ark of the Covenant of Freedom through the nation's tempestuous night, and through the fire and carnage that signalized the "times that tried men's souls," in safety to the present generation, hover around us, to sacredly guard it from intemperate fanaticism and dangerous innovation. Many names—now "lights and landmarks on the cliffs of fame"—names immortal in the world's history, stand out in dazzling effulgence to the view, and among them are the brave spirits of other climes, who could leave kindred and country to battle for American liberty. Do those names occur to you? They are familiar to the school-boy, and the aged sire remembers them with the fondness of an old and affectionate heart. They form a bright galaxy in the American sky, whose glory cannot be eclipsed by the fleeting meteors, that would fain blot them from the azure conclave, only to assume their places. The Declaration of Independence, an instrument as dear to us as the Magna Charta, wrested from King John at Runnymede, is reverenced by the English for the liberal principles it guarantees to them, clearly and unequivocally states, that "obstructing laws for the naturalization of foreigners and refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," was one of the leading causes that produced the final separation from the mother country. At this glorious principle, established on the nation's natal day, a most deadly blow is struck, and if we would still be guided by the wisdom of our ancestors, we must crush the fell spirit now rampant in the land that seeks to undermine the ground-work of our political fabric by its ruthless proscription. This principle so essential to true liberty, was boldly proclaimed by Washington when he said "the bosom of America is open to receive not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations." The necessity of emigration was then felt—the country was but sparsely settled, and the services of trans-Atlantic streams in behalf of our cause, plead with irresistible eloquence in favor of their unfortunate and downtrodden brethren. Shall we deny the poor exile a home on our broad domain where "freedom and truth are worshipped?" A thousand times, No. Justice to the heroic dead impels us to answer peremptorily. No. When we recollect eight signers of the Declaration of Independence were of foreign birth; that a young, gallant, and chivalric LaFayette crossed the wide ocean to unsheath his sword in the cause of feeble and struggling colonies, and spent his treasure without hope of remuneration, and spilt his blood at Brandywine; that Kosciusko was the bosom friend and aid of Washington throughout the hazardous campaign of '76; that Montgomery fell before the impregnable walls of Quebec; that DeKalb died on the soil of South Carolina; that Pulaski poured out his heart's blood as a soleman libation to liberty at Savannah; that Paul Jones on the sea valiantly defended the inestimable rights we claimed; that history is prolific in examples of lofty and disinterested devotion to our country by adopted citizens, we may indeed pause and contemplate with melancholy solicitude the effect of that ignoble spirit of ingratitude and exclusiveness which would desecrate the memories of those brave patriots and degrade their descendants. The Constitution guarantees to them certain privileges, and they should be protected in their full enjoyment.

It is falsely alledged that Washington, the "father of his country," to whose teachings we should religiously adhere, commanded his officers to "put none but Americans on guard." Mr. Sparks who revised the writings of that revered man for publication, emphatically denies the existence of any such command. It is a base, spurious, counterfeit coin, manufactured to order by intriguing demagogues to deceive and mislead the people by using a great name for an unholy purpose. Washington opposed to foreigners, when Kosciusko and Alex. Hamilton were his aids-de-camp? Washington hostile to foreigners, when he appointed Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, and James Wilson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court? No; it is a libel on his name to connect it with a miserable creed whose advocates stealthily skulk in the stillness of night to their caverns of wickedness, to convert happy and contented freemen into bigots and mere machines, to be worked at the will of a majority for the political aggrandizement of ambitious leaders. Civil and religious liberty is the "sheet anchor of our safety," and may it remain uncontaminated by Know Nothingism.

Americans have often proved recreant to their country. It was Arnold who deserted her in the darkest hour of her trial. It was Aaron Burr in whose heart lurked the blackest treason. It was the Hartford Convention men who burnt blue lights along the shores of Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1812-'14. It was Thomas Corwin who implored the Mexicans to welcome our brave troops with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." It was Robert Dale Owen, a United States Consul, who permitted the gallant Crittenden and forty of his fearless companions to be shot down in the streets of Havanna, without a trial, to gratify Castilian revenge. An organization that would open wide its doors to receive the men just mentioned, while it would ostracise La Fayette and Pulaski, as unworthy the confidence of a nation like this.

Not satisfied with proscribing foreigners from official station, a religious prejudice must be fanned and inflamed, and then pandered to, by excluding Catholics from political preferment. Demagogueism more vile, hypocrisy more brazen, and impiety more God-defying, never had a "habitation or a name," until this party raised its hideous head in the Union to disturb its harmony and peace. It is now sowing with a prodigal hand, its poisonous seeds in every community, breaking up churches, creating irreconcilable feuds in families, and further, in the language of John Locke, "embittering the very fountains of social life." Its effects are forcibly described by Judge Longstreet, an eminent divine of the Methodist persuasion, in which he shows beyond cavil, religion has received much injury from political interference in spiritual matters.

The feigned opposition to Catholics is based on the supposition that the Pope claims temporal power over his adherants, and that the thunders of the Vatican reach the shores of America. Upon this point the five Catholic Universities of Europe were particularly interrogated, and without evasion or ambiguity, denied the civil power of the Pope, and Bishops Spaulding, Kenrick, and English, corroborate the testimony adduced from those celebrated institutions of the Church. Judge Gaston denied it in our State Convention of 1835. Clerical impostors, whose grace is commensurate with their annual stipends, fulminate from their desecrated Pulpits against Catholics, and their hostility to liberty.—Hostile to liberty when Carroll put his double pledge to the Declaration of Independence and LaFayette perilled his life in its behalf! Hostile to religious liberty when they were the first on this continent to establish it! With the immortal name of Calvert is associated the idea of religious toleration. Opposed to liberty, when Roger B. Taney presides over the Supreme Court, and whose ermine has never been stained with injustice or crime! Talk not of hostility to freedom while the memory of Gaston is respected, and Judge Manly so ably performs the judicial duties assigned him. Proclaim no such sentiment when the wearer of the tiara presented a block of marble to the Washington Monument as a profound appreciation of the services of our great benefactor, to add to its sublime proportions the gift of a pious heart, and which was broken to atoms in the darkness of night by a miserable Know Nothing mob. So preposterous is the allegation that it is utterly unworthy of further consideration.

Paley, in his Moral Philosophy, is right when he says, "persecution commonly ends in a general though secret infidelity," in which opinion Drs. Dick and Chalmers with a singular unanimity heartily concur. It is in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, to establish a "religious test," in the disposition of offices, or to "abridge the liberty of conscience." Our safety is found in a diversity of religious sentiment, and a separation of Church and State. Let truth and reason combat the tenets of Catholicism, and my word for it, Protestantism will have nothing to fear. It has conquered many obstacles heretofore—its rude chapels have gone up on the frontiers and in the silent depths of the wilderness, and "faith's pure hymn" has been heard along the vales and the mountains, along the rivers and in the praries of an Indian empire. Thus let it continue, without the taint of bigotry and intolerance, and its banner flashing like the bright blade of Coeur de Lion, will triumph with the advancement of its disciples.

In conclusion, the operation of the late Philadelphia Conventon, that Know Nothingism grew out of the "ruins" of the two old parties, is wholly incorrect. In regard to Whiggery, it is undeniably true; but so far as Democracy is concerned, it is a self evident lie. It is idle to attempt to conceal or suppress the fact, that dangers of the greatest magnitude surround us. The vigilant sentinel upon the watch-tower has sounded the tocsin, to arouse us from our "masterly inactivity" and lethargy, to meet the impending crisis. A cloud as dark and threatening as that which hung over Pompeii ere the terrible convulsions of the earthquake had buried her in its embrace, seems with its raven-like blackness, to overshadow our horizon. The patriot's arm must be nerved to strike for all that is dear and precious, holy and valued, or liberty will expire with the decay of a sound and life-sustaining conservatism. Amid this elemental gloom, when fear seems to predominate over hope; when fanaticism is rampant in the land; when the folds of a serpent more powerful than the Python of the Indies, encircle us with its deadly power; it behooves us to calmly and deliberately consider, where we shall find safety. Not in the Whig party, once animated by the matchless eloquence of a Clay and a Webster, for it has succumbed to the fell spirit we so sadly depricate. Where then can the South, whose peculiar institutions are put in jeopardy, look for that security the Constitution guarantees to her? Only in the national Democracy, whose platform is the Constitution. The glorious Ark of the Covenant of Freedom will be protected by us, from the traitorous hands that would dash it to the earth, and destroy it. Mad fanaticism, embodying in its creed unyielding hostility to slavery, would make the sunny South the battle ground of servile insurrection, could its foul hands control the destinies of the nation. To crush this destructive spirit, is the proud and exalted destiny of the Democratic Party, and for that object it will gallantly struggle, until its mission is accomplished. It will also banish from the land the detestable principles of proscription and religious bigotry, only to rule with the wisdom which has characterized its past history. No burning of churches, no mobs to control the ballot-box, no pandering to "isms," will meet its approval, but only those timehonored principles under whose supremacy we have reached our present eminence and greatness, will receive its undivided support. These doctrines must prevail, or the days of the Republic are numbered. They must prevail, or the last chapter in our history will be written in characters of blood. No pen can portray, or tongue describe, the scenes of horror and carnage which would inevitably succeed their overtrows. History is full of admonition. Let us take warning, ere it be too late. A great writer has said, "the history of the past is but the tombstone of Republics." Where are the Democracies of Greece? Alas oblivion with its blackness of darkness has settled down upon them forever! Rome too, sleeps in the cemetery of extinct nations, once great in arms, and glorious in the perfection of the arts, the sciences, and the Muses, bears but mouldering columns, broken arches, and ruined colonades, as mournful monuments of her former grandeur. While the mind dwells with unutterably painful emotions upon the decay of past empires, it should not forget its own country. An ardent devotion to the Union on the part of her citizens, will bind us together in bonds of adamant. Let confidence be distroyed, and sectional animosity engendered, and this grand structure will totter and fall. There are laws which hold us together as with "hooks of steel"—laws as indispensable to our national existence, as those which govern the planetary system, are necessary to its proper regulation. Disregard any of those organic laws, and the golden chain of Union is broken.

"——— Whatever link you strike,
Tenth, or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike."

With an abiding and unshaken hope in the soundness of the Democratic party; with a full knowledge of its tested devotion to the interests of the whole country; with its unquestioned love for the Union; with its arm of patriotism and defence embracing all sections of the Republic, and with the Constitution as its panoply, all will yet be well. Patriotism will never weep in bitter anguish over the ruins of this Union, while Democracy is the guiding star, bright like that of Bethlahem, to direct us over the stormy sea of governmental experiment.

W. V. G.

Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 28th, 1855.

Superior Court for this County is in session this week, his Honor, Judge Person, presiding. We have had no opportunity of attending to the business pending before the Court but have heard of no cases of public importance to be decided.

The Judge, we see, is in fine health, and is likely to become as popular on the bench as he was at the bar. A peculiar favorite of the people in all this region, we are happy to think that the judicial ermine was by no means misplaced when cast upon the shoulders of Judge Person. Such indeed is not our individual opinion, merely, but is the spirit of public sentiment freely expressed by all who have listened, this week, to his learned and elaborated charge to the Jury, or witnessed the dignity and urbanity with which he presides and discharges the important functions of his elevated office.

Golds. Tribune.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A slight experience will convince us that SOLOMON was not wide of the mark when he declared there was nothing new under the sun! Every few years exploded fashions become again the vogue, and then pass away to make room for others, originally more antiquated than themselves. So it is with political views. Every now and then, in the history of the world, long-abolished heresies peep out, and claim the homage of the hour; but unlike their neighbors of the fashion, thanks to enlightened judgment, they gain the ascendant only as long as passion and prejudice sway, and disappear when reason resumes her right control. A party has been imported into our midst, with one of the mottos on its flag the civil incapacity of the Catholic. It has bound its secret membership under an oath, never to vote for a Catholic for any office. Its success, therefore, will be the turning of this profession into a law, and the placing of this doctrine in the form of a legal enactment. Now this very question has agitated the world before. History has pronounced a verdict against it. It received the attention of the most enlightened Parliament and minds that England has ever produced. Its full and fair discussion led to the overthrow of the those false and specious views which Know Nothingism would impress, and to the entire abolition of those intolerant and uncalled for enactments which Know Nothingism would enforce. Shall republican America be less tolerant than monarchical England? or the nineteenth century, than those which have preceded it? Among the ablest of those whose pen and voice were exerted in behalf of entire and absolute religious freedom, was that eminent Protestant Divine, the Rev. SIDNEY SMITH. The repeal of all disqualifying laws for religious opinions, he lived to see accomplished. It was to labor in this cause, that he, with others, established the Edinburgh Review; some of the most powerful articles on the subject were contributed by him to its pages. His principles yet survive to enlighten and guide us. If we despise them, they will survive to tell other times of our blindness to the truest elements of Protestantism, and to place us side by side with that intolerant age which knew no higher religious law than that of the ruling sect oppressing and subjugating the weaker, and of endeavoring to compel men to abandon their faith, by legally declaring them unworthy of public confidence or office, unless they renounced their religion. We present today an extract from his speech, delivered before the clergy of the East riding of Yorkshire, held at Beverley. We shall refer to his opinions again, and to those who desire to refresh themselves by reference to liberal and enlightened views, we commend his essay on the Catholic claims, published in connection with his other contributions to literature.

Opinions for the People.—No.—IV.

Sidney Smith on Religious Tests.

"I beg leave, sir, before I proceed on this subject, to state what I mean by Catholic emancipation—I mean eligibility of Catholics to all civil offices.

"I object, sir, to the law as it stands at present, because it is impolitic and because it is unjust.

"If you go into a parsonage house in the country, Mr. Archdeacon, you see sometimes a style and fashion of furniture which does very well for us, but which has had its day in London. It is seen in London no more; it is banished to the provinces; from the gentlemen's houses of the provinces these pieces of furniture, as soon as they are discovered to be unfashionable descend to the farm-houses, then to cottages, then to the faggot-heap, then to the dung-hill. As it is with furniture, so it is with arguments. I hear at country meetings many arguments against the Catholics which are never heard in London; their London existence is over—they are only to be met with in the provinces, and there they are fast hastening down, with clumsy chairs and ill-fashioned sofas, to another order of men. But, sir, as they are not yet gone where I am sure they are going, I shall endeavor to point out their defects, and to accelerate their descent.

"Many gentlemen now assembled at the Tiger Inn, at Beverley, believe that the Catholics do not keep faith with heretics; these gentlemen ought to know that Mr. Pitt put this very question to six of the leading Catholic Universities in Europe. He inquired of them whether this tenet did or did not constitute any part of the Catholic faith. The question received from these universities the most decided negative; they denied that such doctrine formed any part of the creed of Catholics. Such doctrine, sir, is denied upon oath, in the bill now pending in Parliament, a copy of which I hold in my hand.

"Look at the fact, sir. Do the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, living under the same state with the Catholic cantons, complain that no faith is kept with heretics! Do not the Catholics and Protestants in the kingdom of the Netherlands meet in one common Parliament? Could they pursue a common purpose, have common friends, and common enemies, if there was a shadow of truth in this doctrine imputed to the Catholics? The religious affairs of this last kingdom are managed with the strictest impartiality to both sects? Ten Catholics and ten Protestants (gentlemen need not look so much surprised to hear it) positively meet together, sir, in the same room. They constitute what is called the religious committee for the kingdom of the Netherlands; and so extremely desirous are they of preserving the strictest impartiality, that they have chosen a Jew for their secretary. Their conduct has been unimpeachable and unimpeached; the two sects are at peace with each other; and the doctrine that no faith is kept with heretics, would, I assure you, be very little credited at Amsterdam or the Hague, cities as essentially Protestant as the town of Beverley.

"Wretched is our condition, and still more wretched the condition of Ireland, if the Catholic does not respect his oath. He serves on grand and petty juries in both countries; we trust our lives, our liberties, and our properties, to his conscientious reverence of an oath, and yet, when it suits the purposes of party to bring forth this argument, we say he has no respect for oaths. The right to a landed estate of 3000l. per annum was decided last week, in York, by a jury, the foreman of which was a Catholic; does any human being harbor a thought, that this gentleman, whom we all know and respect, would, under any circumstances, have thought more lightly of the obligation of an oath, than his Protestant brethren of the box? We all disbelieve these arguments of Mr. A. the Catholic, and Mr. B. the Catholic; but we believe them of Catholics in general, of the abstract Catholics, of the Catholic of the Tiger Inn, at Beverly, the formidable unknown Catholic that is so apt to haunt our clerical meetings.

"It is not true that the Roman Catholic religion is what it was. I meet that assertion with a plump denial. The Pope does not dethrone kings, nor give away kingdoms; does not extort money; has given up, in some instances, the nomination of bishops to Catholic princes, in some, I believe, to Protestant princes, Protestant worship is now carried on at Rome. In the Low Countries, the seat of the Duke of Alva's cruelties, the Catholic tolerates the Protestant, and sits with him in the same Parliament—the same in Hungary—the same in France. The first use which even the Spanish people made of their ephemeral liberty, was to destroy the Inquisition. It was destroyed also by the mob of Portugal. I am so far from thinking the Catholic not to be more tolerant than he was, that I am much afraid the English, who gave the first lesson of toleration to mankind, will very soon have a great deal to learn from their pupils.

"Some men quarel with the Catholics, because their language was violent in the Association; but a groan or two, sir, after two hundred years of incessant tyranny, may surely be forgiven. A few warm phrases to compensate the massacre of a million of Irishmen are not unworthy of our pardon. All this hardly deserves the eternal incapacity of holding civil offices. Then they quarrel with the Bible Society; in other words, they vindicate that ancient tenet of their church, that the Scriptures are not to be left to the unguided judgment of the laity. The objection to Catholics is, that they did what Catholics ought to do. And do not many prelates of our church object to the Bible Society, and contend that the Scriptures ought not to be circulated without the comment of the Prayer Book and the Articles? If they are right, the Catholics are not wrong; and if the Catholics are wrong, they are in such good company, that we ought to respect their errors.

"The volume of parliamentary evidence I have brought here is loaded with the testimony of witnesses of all ranks and occupations, stating to the House of Commons the undoubted effects produced upon the lower order of Catholics by these disqualifying laws, and the lively interest they take in their removal. I have seventeen quotations, sir, from this evidence, and am ready to give any gentleman my references; but I forbear to read them, from compassion to my reverend brethren, who have trotted many miles to vote against the Pope, and who will trot back in the dark, if I attempt to throw additional light upon the subject.

"Every man feels the insult thrown upon his caste; the insulted party falls lower, everybody else becomes higher. There are heart-burnings and recollections. Peace flies from that land. From the principles of that system, from the cruelty of those laws, I turn, and turn with the homage of my whole heart, to that memorable proclamation, which the head of our church—the present monarch of these realms—has lately made to his hereditary dominions of Hanover: *That no man should be subjected to civil incapacities on account of religious opinions.* Sir, there have been many memorable things done in this reign. *But this sentiment in the mouth of a King*, deserves, more than all glories and victories, the notice of that historian who is destined to tell to future ages the deeds of the English people. I hope he will lavish upon it every gem which glitters in the cabinet of genius, and so uphold it to the world, that it will be remembered when Waterloo is forgotten, and when the fall of Paris is blotted out from the memory of man.

"I confess it not without severe pain that, in the midst of all this expansion and improvement, I perceive that in our profession we are still calling for the same exclusion—still asking that the same fetters may be riveted on our fellow creatures—still mistaking what constitutes the weakness and misfortune of the church, for that which contributes to its glory, its dignity, and its strength. Sir, there are two petitions at this moment in this house, against two of the wisest and best measures which ever came into the British Parliament—against the impending corn law, and against the Catholic emancipation—the one bill intended to increase the comforts, and the other to allay the bad passions of man. Sir, I am not in a situation of life to do much good, but I will take care that I will not willingly do any evil. The wealth of the Riding should not tempt me to petition against either of those bills. With the corn bill, I have nothing to do at this time. Of the Catholic emancipation bill, I shall say, that it will be the foundation stone of a lasting religious peace; that it will give to Ireland not all that it wants, but what it most wants, and without which no other boon will be of any avail.

"When this bill passes, it will be a signal to all the religious sects of that unhappy country to lay aside their mutual hatred, and to live in peace, as equal men should live under equal law—when this bill passes, the Green flag of the rebel will fall—when this bill passes, no other flag will fly in the land of Erin than that flag which blends the lion with the harp—that flag which, wherever it does fly, is the sign of freedom and of joy—the only banner in Europe which floats over a limited king and a free people."

SECRETARY DOBBIN AND THE NAVY.

The man who would meddle with ancient abuses—who would reform evils which have crept in so gradually as to acquire the show of legality and prescriptive right, must do so with the full certainty of encountering abuse and misrepresentation from the interested, and misconception from the comparatively indifferent. He must also be aware that no thorough reform can possibly be effected without working some private inconvenience or giving rise to much personal vindictiveness and heart-burnings. Nay, from the imperfections of human reason, and the complexity of human interests and feelings, it is next to impossible that injustice to individuals can in all cases be avoided.

At the sarifice of his own health, and with the full knowledge of the herculean and ungrateful labor before him, Secretary Dobbin set himself to the task of endeavoring to reform and increase the efficiency of the Navy. That our Navy is too small to keep pace with the expanding commerce of the country, while at the same time it is unduly expensive, somewhat old-Fogeyish, dreadfully aristocratic, and encumbered with ineffectives, has been generally admitted—nay, complained of. The difficulty of the work of reform has deterred former secretaries, and the thing has gone on. The most meritorious officers, out-ranked by those notoriously most inefficient or insubordinate, have lingered in the lowest positions of the profession, while the rolls of the Navy bore the names ef officers never at sea, and seldom on any duty. It is but by the operation of the late law, dropping some and retiring others, on full or half-pay, that Mr. Wilkes, the able commander of the great U. S. Exploring Expedition, whose labors reflected so much honor on the country, has obtained his grade as Commander. He had lingered until beyond middle life in the subordinate position of a Lieutenant. This is but one instance of several. A reform and re-organization was imperatively demanded. Those old and worthy officers whose deeds have thrown a halo of glory around the Naval service of the country—the heroes of the war of 1812, have nearly all arrived at that period of life when the shades of honorable retirement will be most suited to their physical strength, and in accordnace with the feelings of age. For these a retired list upon full pay is proper and right, and gratitude and justice alike demand that thus a life of labor should be crowned with an age of ease. But the ineffectives—the lazies can have no such claims. The scale is graduated.

That some mistakes may have been made is probable. That all could have been avoided, would have been clearly impossible. Bnt that the complaints of the disappointed or the dropped should be viewed with great suspicion, is what all must admit. Those lacking in deeds will always be found most profuse in complaints and protestations, and the aid of political rancor will be invoked to bolster up personal imbecility or impugn the motives af the most consciencious tribunal. Time must elapse before a just judgment can be formed by the public, and results must vindicate the prudence of the measures now upon trial. Certain it is, that of all the public men in the country, James C. Dobbin is about the last to sacrifice tangible, practical good to visionary schemes or doubtful experiments. The prevailing characteristic of his mind is prudence, accompained by a sense of duty. We feel assured that in taking the responsibility which he has, in entering upon the work of reforming and rendering more efficient the naval service of the country, he took no step without counting the cost and calculating the result. To a less resolute and determined officer, feeble health would have afforded a convenient excuse for pursuing the beaten track of routine, and avoiding the arduous labors of the reformer, with the obloquy and detraction inseparable from the position. We can only trust that the close attention to business, which has already brought on severe illness, may not work irreparable injury to a physical system too feeble for the active mind of which it is the instrument. A full and fair trial, rather than hasty censure or captious fault-finding is due to Mr. Dobbin's self-sacrificing discharge of onerous and unpleasant duties.

Wil. Journal.

The Savannah *Republican* of Tuesday says:

"The weather for the past few days has been exceedingly warm for the season—warmer in fact, than it was in July and August. Our hottest days this year have been in April and September, months which are ordinarily cool and pleasant.

"The rice harvest is progressing satisfactorily. Indeed, the weather, though warm, could not be more favorable either for rice or cotton, in this portion of the State: In other sections the prospect of the cotton crop is not so good, as will be seen by the following note:

"*Talbot County, Sept.* 14.—You had in July very flattering accounts of our prospects for a crop. That was so up to the middle of July with the cotton, but since that time it has been seriously damaged—first by excessive rains; secondly by the "black Rot" and the grey lands, caused by an excess of rain, and thirdly by the "boll worm," which has done considerable mischief. So with all three disasters combined, the crop will be cut short of our once reasonable expectations. Notwithstanding all this, our yield will be more to the acre than it was last year. The forward cotton is much better than the late, as the latter is doing nothing now and has not for several weeks past. The farmers are gathering cotton very fast.

"Our Corn crop is as good as we could ask, for the land. We still have old corn on hand to sell, at 65 cents, delivered."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

PROCLAMATIONS:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Bavaria was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; which convention, being the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows:—

Convention for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitives from Justice, in certain Cases, concluded between the Government of the United States on the one part, and the Kingdom of Bavaria on the other part.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, actuated by an equal desire to further the administration of justice, and to prevent the commission of crimes in their respective countries, taking into consideration that the increased means of communication between Europe and America facilitate the escape of offenders, and that, consequently, provision ought to be made in order that the ends of justice shall not be defeated, have determined to conclude an arrangement destined to regulate the course to be observed in all cases where reference to the extradition of such individuals as, having committed any of the offences hereafter enumerated, in one country, shall have taken refuge within the territories of the other. The constitution and laws of Bavaria, however, not allowing the Bavarian government to surrender their own subjects for trial before a foreign court of Justice, a strict reciprocity requires that the government of the United States shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States.

For which purposes the high contracting powers have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

The President of the United States, James Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Augustus Baron de Cetto, his said Majesty's chamberlain, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, knight commander of the order for merit of the Bavarian Crown, and of the order for merit of St. Michael, knight grand cross of the royal Grecian order of our Saviour:

Who, after reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the Bavarian government promise and engage, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, to deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.

The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE II.

The stipulations of this convention shall be applied to any other State of the German Confederation which may hereafter declare its accession thereto.

ARTICLE III.

None of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Whenever any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention, shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of this convention until he shall have been tried and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquitted thereof.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall continue in force until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months, after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after the expiration of the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the government of Bavaria, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London within fifteen months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in London, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the seventy-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]
AUG. DE CETTO, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the first instant, by James Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Augustus Baron de Cetto, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, at the court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FEANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[L. S.] eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 5th day of June last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:—

The government of the United States being equally desirous with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by article 1 of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818; and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocity beneficial and satisfactory, have, respectively, named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is to say, the President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, and governor-general in and over all her Britannic Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and in and over the island of Prince Edward—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above-mentioned convention of October 20, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved, exclusively, for British fishermen.

And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a commissioner. The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing, under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named as aforesaid to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American provinces and of the United States, embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The decision of the commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ARTICLE 2. It is agreed by the fifth contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY. OCT. 6, 1855.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Five States hold their general elections during the first part of the present month, as follows:

Georgia, October 1st; Louisiana, October 5th; Maryland, October 7th; Ohio, October 9th; and Pennsylvania, October 9th.

Georgia, Maryland and Louisiana will elect their delegations to the Thirty-fourth Congress, which will complete the list of members of the House of Representatives, except the five members of Mississippi, who will be chosen on the 5th of November. In all the States holding their elections this month, Legislatures are to be chosen, and on that of Pennsylvania will devolve the election of a United States Senator in place of James Cooper, whose term expired with the last Congress, the last Legislature having failed to perform that duty.

GEORGIA.

In Georgia there are three candidates for Governor, as follows:—

Democrat.	*Know Nothing.*	*Temperance.*
H. V. Johnson.	G. Andrews.	B. H. Overby.

CONGRESS.

	Democrat.	*Know Nothing.*
Dist. 1	Jas. L. Seward.	S. M. Varnadoe.
" 2	M. J. Crawford.	W. A. Hawkins.
" 3	J. M. Smith,	Robt. P. Trippe.
" 4	Hiram Warner.	B. H. Hill.
" 5	J. H. Lumpkin.	L. Tumlin.
" 6	Howell Cobb.	Y. L. G. Harris.
" 7	L. Stephens.	N. G. Foster.
" 8	No nomination.	L. Lamar.

Alexander H. Stephens, whig, is the anti-Know Nothing candidate in the Eighth District, and will receive the bulk of the Democratic vote.

LOUISIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Dem.	*K. N.*
R. C. Wickliffe.	Chas. Derbigny.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Chas. H. Mouton,	Louis Texada.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Andrew S. Herrin,	Robt. G. Beale.

AUDITOR.

Samuel F. Marks,	Walter Roszman.

TREASURER.

C. E. Grenaux,	J. V. Duralde.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

E. W. Moise,	Randell Hunt.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Samuel Bard,	O. D. Stillman.

CONGRESS.

Dist. 1	Albert Fabre,	Geo. Eustis, Jr.
" 2	Miles Taylor,	Theodore G. Hunt.
" 3	T. G. Davidson,	Preston Pond, Jr.
" 4	Jno. M. Sandige,	Wm. B. Lewis.

MARYLAND.

COMPTROLLER.

Dem.	*K. N.*
Walter H. Bowie,	Wm. H. Purnell.

LOTTERY COMMISSIONER.

George Gale,	Dn'l H. McPhail.

CONGRESS.

Dist. 1	———	———
" 2	Jacob Shower,	Jas. B. Ricaud.
" 3	Josh. Van Sant,	J. Morrison Harris.
" 4	Henry May,	Henry W. Davis.
" 5	———	H. W. Hoffman.
" 6	Daniel Jenifer,	W. W. Watkins.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The only officer to be chosen in Pennsylvania at the election, on the general ticket, is Canal Commissioner, for which the democrats have nominated Arnold Plummer, and the fusionists, including K. N's, Whigs, and Black Republicans, Thomas Nicholson.

OHIO.

DEM.	GOVERNOR.	FUSION.
Wm. M. Medill.		Salmon P. Chase.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

James Myers.	Thomas H. Ford.

AUDITOR.

Wm. Morgan.	Francis M. Wright.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. Tevitt.	J. H. Baker.

TREASURER.

John E. Breslin.	Wm. H. Gibson.

THE STATE FAIR.

We are gratified at the increasing interest in the approaching State Fair; and feel sure, from information received from various quarters, that it will be quite equal in every respect to that of last year.—The assemblage of persons ought to be larger, while it is quite certain that the varieties of products of the soil will be fuller and more abundant than heretofore.

The people of Raleigh, we know, will be glad to see all who may attend; and we feel confident there will be no lack of accommodations. They are liberal and hospitable—but some of them, it must be confessed, are wanting in public spirit and personal energy. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Crudup, is devoting all the time he can spare from his other duties to preparations for exhibitors and visitors; and he is well sustained by the other members of the Committee.

The Railroad facilities for reaching here have been considerably increased since the last Fair; and we look for large numbers of our fellow-citizens both from the East and from the West—while those of the North will pour in, as upon former occasions, by the Gaston Road. Let the South come also—let *all* who can conveniently do so, join in this annual exhibition, so full of present benefits and of rich promises of future improvement and prosperity.

The Annual Address will be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Alamance, who unites to great learning an intimate and practical acquaintance with the science of Agriculture.

WATSON'S DAM.—Resolutions were passed at the last session of the Assembly, in relation to Watson's dam on Neuse River, directing the Attorney General to inquire into the "alleged grievance" of obstruction to the passage to fish, and to institute proceedings in Johnston Superior Court accordingly. We learn that at the last term of the Court the matter was argued before Judge Dick; and that the dam was sustained. We give the result as an item of interest to many persons in both Johnston and Wake.

☞ The particulars of the fire in Salisbury, as published in our last, are about the same as we find in the papers of that town. The fire occurred between one and two o'clock on Friday morning. Dr. Sill's insurrance is said to be $5,000, which covers about half his actual loss. The mail matter in the Post Office was all saved.

MAIL AGENT.—Obadiah Woodson, Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed mail agent on the N. C. Railroad. No better appointment could have been made.

☞ Col. Braxton Bragg, of the United States army, arrived in this City on Wednesday last, and stopped with his brother, Gov. Bragg, at the Executive Mansion.

MORE FUSION—MORE PROOF.

We copy the following brief but pointed Address from the telegraphic columns of the last New York Daily News:

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa, Sept. 29, 1855.

The following address from the Central Committees of the Whig, Republican, and American parties has been published to the people of the State:

To the People of Pennsylvania: The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party having each nominated a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Administration and its Nebraska fraud would inevitably lead to the triumphant election of Arnold Plumer, the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate.

In view of these facts, a meeting of our respective central committees of said parties was held at Harrisburgh on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver County, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Anti-Nebraska party on one man, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest and true hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

By order of the committees.

JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman Whig State Committee.
LEMUEL TODD,
Chairman of the American State Committee.
DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

There are but two tickets now in Pennsylvania—the Democratic, and the above fusion ticket.

The old Johnston and Seward Whigs, the Know Nothings, and the "Republicans" have all united and are making common cause against the South.—The "Republicans," it is known, are a compound of all isms from abolitionism down. They nominated recently, in their Convention, the slave-stealer Passmore Williamson. Wilmot, the Chairman of their Committee, was a Democrat up to 1846, when he introduced in the House his famous proviso in relation to slavery. Since that time, fallen and despised by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, he has been denounced and scourged without mercy, for he deserved none; and he now finds himself in this motley crew, waging fierce war upon the Constitution and the South.

The people of the South, without distinction of party, are well informed as to the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy. They are true to the Constitution, and are determined to stand in good faith by the fugitive-slave law. They are also, as a party, in favor of the Nebraska bill, and their members of Congress will vote against its repeal. The issue is, therefore, narrowed down to a single piont—*the fusionists being arrayed against, and the Democrats in favor of, the Constitution.*

Where now are the boasted benefits of Know Nothingism in Pennsylvania? The delegates from that State in the Philadelphia Convention, voted in favor of the slavery article in the platform; but in the course of a few weeks thereafter a meeting of the State Council, at Reading, struck out the article referred to, and inserted a Resolution on the subject pointedly hostile to the South. Now they are in full communion and fellowship with Wilmot and his vile adherents, and straining every nerve to defeat the "National administration and its Nebraska fraud." We call the attention of our readers, and especially the Know Nothings of this State to these facts. They will look in vain for them in the columns of their own prints.

HOLD THEM TO IT!

Some of the Know Nothing leaders appear to be restive under their title, and are striving to appropriate to themselves the great name of "American" party. We uniformly speak of them as Know Nothings, write of them as Know Nothings, and treat them as Know Nothings. That is their title, and no other. Their attempt to change their name, and to assume to themselves that of "American" is alike an evidence of their dishonesty and a reflection upon a majority of the people, who are Democrats. Hold them to the name by which they were first known—the name which they themselves assumed, as the most knowing, the shrewdest, and the most appropriate one they could adopt.

Twelve months ago the question was, "Are you a Know Nothing?"—and the answer was "I *Know Nothing* about it." Know Nothings, then, let them be. Let us think of Massachusetts, of the Nunnery meanness, of abolitionism, of fusion, of hatred of and opposition to the South in the free States, of the Louisville riots and murders; and then let us think of the Know Nothings. The Tories of the Revolution and the members of the Hartford Convention became at last ashamed of their treason, and wished it buried in oblivion; but the remembrance of it would not and will not die out. So it is with Know Nothingism. Hold them to their name—hold them to the record, darkened as it is with their misdeeds and their falsehoods; and give them no quarters. Welcomes for the repenting prodigals—for those who were deceived into the corrupt organization, and who come out of it shaking the dust of pollution from their feet; but no quarters to the hardened and incorrigable demagogues and sychophants, whose sins all the waters of Jordan could never wash away.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

At Wake Superior Court, in session this week, His Honor Judge Dick presiding, the following State cases were disposed of:

The State *vs.* Wilson Jordan and Lavina DeCosta, free negroes, on a charge of murder; Mr. Attorney General Bachelor for the State, and Messrs. E. G. Haywood, Marriott, Battle, Cantwell, and Fowle for the prisoners. Verdict—manslaughter as to Jordan, and the woman DeCosta acquitted. Jordan will be branded, we presume, and sold for the costs.

The State *vs.* Henderson Prince, of Harnett, for counterfeiting. Found guilty, and sentenced to one hour in the pillory and thirty-nine lashes. For the State, Mr. Batchelor, Attorney General—for the prisoner, Messrs. Busbee and Battle.

The State *vs.* Lizzy, a slave, charged with killing a negro slave, foreman of the hands. A submission as for manslaughter on the part of the prisoner.—The case was not considered an aggravated one, and the punishment was, therefore, only nominal.

A LIBERAL, TRUTHFUL, CHARITABLE EDITOR!—The Kinston Advocate, by Walter Dunn, says the opposition to the Know Nothing party in this State is influenced by an "utter and entire spirit of demagoguism." Of course the Kinston Advocate, falsely called "American" Advocate, is the fairest and most patriotic paper that ever was. If ever Barnum should offer a premium for political honesty, the Editor of the Kinston Advocate will walk right ahead of the New York politicians, and take it. Ned Buntline, the founder of the K. N. concern, is tolerably honest—but he could not begin to compete with our cotemporary of the Advocate for a premium of the kind referred to.

WHOLESALE HOUSE IN GOLDSBOROUGH.—The attention of merchants and purchasers generally is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. D. C. Carrington & Co., in our paper to-day.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Notwithstanding the fanatic spirit which, under Know Nothing rule, has disgraced the State of Massachusetts, there are many voices there still raised in behalf of the right and of a Constitutional Union. Read the following noble, just, and liberal article from the Boston Post:

"THE POSITION OF THE NORTH."—On Tuesday the Boston Atlas put a question, which it is earnestly hoped every citizen will thoroughly consider before he lends himself to a movement so conspicuous and alarming as that journal advocates, to wit: the formation of a great Northern sectional party. The question is this:

"The great question is not, is the South pleased, but is the North right?"

We agree to this form of putting the issue. Is the North right? Is it right in its present defiant attitude? Is it right in forming a party for national purposes in which the citizens of fifteen States in the Union cannot enrol themselves? Is it right in making the basis of this party to be an attack on one of the great interests—the slavery interest—which, by the Constitution, was left to be dealt with by the States where it exists? It is a fact that these slave States refused to go into a union with the free States on the basis of the international law, that a slave reaching a free country became free; but stipulated that the fugitive should be returned; and this was, prior to the Constitution, put into the North western ordinance. With this in view, is it right for the North to say that no slave shall be reclaimed from its soil? Is it any more right that this interest—a minority interest—should be attacked, in spite of the State rights limitation, than it would be if the navigation interest, or the manufacturing interest—both minority interests—should be attacked? In a word, is the North right in trying to sever the fraternal ties that connect the South and the North in the grand old common bond of country? We earnestly hope that each patriotic citizen will, in the feeling of a Washington patriotism—at least as near to it as he can get—put the question, Is the North right in all this?

To show more clearly in what position the North has been, let us go back a little, and state a question with scrupulous historical exactness Bearing in mind that the Northwestern ordinance prohibiting slavery was passed before the adoption of the present constitution, we remark that, from 1789 up to 1820, no law was passed by Congress in relation to a prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and no State was excluded from the Union on account of slavery. It is true, discussions arose on this subject in Congress. Thus, Illinois and Indiana, when Territories, passed slavery laws—we mean laws recognizing and protecting slavery—notwithstanding the Northwestern ordinance; and when Illinois, in 1818, came in as a State, objection was raised to her admission on this ground, but it was sustained. We state facts that cannot be successfully controverted; and repeat that, from 1789 to 1820, no prohibitory law was passed relative to slavery, and no State was excluded on account of slavery.

In 1819-'20 the North took position that Missouri should not be admitted into the Union without having a restriction put upon her, prohibiting her from allowing slavery to exist within her limits; and the North announced this determination in resolutions passed by, we think, nearly every Northern legislature. And in this manner, the united North stood upon the position that Congress had the power to enact a perpetual prohibition on a sovereign State.

Was the North right in taking this position. To answer this fully would require elaborate argument, for the considerations bearing on it were so weighty as to involve the issue whether there should be a continuance of the old union of co-equal States, or whether a new union should be commerced of superior and inferior States. Rather than go over this ground, we prefer to state that statesmen as illustrious as the country has produced went into the argument, and have left on record answers to the question, was the North right in the position it took—i. e., that of insisting on a prohibition on a sovereign State? These answers were given by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, and Harrison: by a host of statesmen, from Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, to those far inferior to them in talents and reputation; and these are all to the point that the North was not right! We challenge contradiction on this point. We affirm that the opinions of all the great men whose names we have given are directly opposed to the doctrines that Congress has power to impose a restriction on a sovereign State. They pronounced such restriction to be unconstitutional! If the judgments of these patriots and statesmen have weight, they show that in 1819-'20 the whole North stood upon the ground that was not tenable. It was ground marked out by clamor, passion, demagoguism, and not by reason, judgment, and a regard to the obligations to a common country.

We now return from the past to the present, and repeat that nothing can be more patriotic or more salutary than for each citizen to ask the question, is the North right? The course its majorities—thanks to Maine patriotism, one State excepted—are pursuing, inevitably tends to devide this noble country, to run its commerce and its manufacturers, to tear into halves its noble banner, and to make the first experiment the annals of the word afford of a great, self-governed people, to be a failure. Look, patriotic citizens, at the results of this American system thus far, after sixty-five years of trial of our Constitution! Is it possible that the North can be right to act the part of a parricide, and scorn the blessings which the Union confers? Can the North be right in throwing itself in the hands of the madmen tribe of Senator Wade, and proclaim that there is no Union? Will not patriotic instincts here in old Hancock and Adams Massachusetts, and everywhere in our country, compel citizens to pronounce the demagogues who thus play on feelings, and passions, and prejudices to be traitors?

Patriotic citizens! The voices from the past, the prosperous freedom of the present—all that is dear to humanity in the future—unite to proclaim that the North is not right in seeking to divide our noble country.

☞ Judging from all the signs of the times, the probability is that the next movement of the Know Nothings of the South will be one of ultra devotion to Southern rights. The leaders must have perceived by this time that their Order in the free States is hopelessly fused and abolitionized; and that the Union of the States, so far as they are concerned as a national party, is gone. These leaders affect to have no confidence in the national Democratic party; and as, under the circumstances, they must do something for the country, they will be apt to go off to extremes for Southern rights. They *may* still struggle on with their Northern brethren, and labor to produce the impression on the minds of their deluded followers that the brethren referred to are sound and worthy to be trusted; or they *may* bow down in silence and submit to the threatened aggressions and insults of the abolitionists and free-soilers. No one can predict with absolute certainty, what they will do—but they will bear watching.—As well calculate upon the "way of a ship in the sea" as upon the course of the K. N. leaders. Of one thing we may be assured, however, and that is, they will leave no means untried to deceive and mislead the people in order to advance their own selfish ends. Let every Democrat, therefore, keep an eye upon them. This is due to the South, to the cause of a Constitutional Union, and to the cause of morals. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—*Hurrah for Yanceyville!* Mr. John Henry sold a hogshead of tobacco in Yanceyville last Monday at $80 90 cents per hundred. It was bought by E. P. Jones & Co Jones is hard to beat, at anything he undertakes. Go it, old Caswell! She can beat creation for pretty girls and fine tobacco. *Milton Chronicle.*

We learn that the Messrs. Jones purchased the above for their "premium brand" of chewing tobacco, which they intend to exhibit at our approaching State Fair.

☞ The news from Georgia is glorious. We have carried the Governor by five thousand majority. Mr. Stephens, it is considered certain, is also re-elected.

From the Register.

The following note from Gen. Singeltary to Mr. Rayner, of Sept. 8th, has been handed to us by Mr. R. for publication, in pursuance of a wish expressed by Mr. S. to that effect. Inasmuch as Mr. S. refers in this note to his previous letter to Mr. R. of Sept. 2nd., and as the last can not be so well understood separated from the first, we publish both together, so that the reador may have at one view a connected account of Mr. S's. entire statement.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2, 1855.

HON. K. RAYNER—DEAR SIR: The statement made to me by Mr. Barringer was in a casual conversation, with which I did not charge my memory, and I am not able to recall it fully. It agreed substantially with the statement he now makes. I understood him, as intending to convey the idea, that it was a suspicious circumstance in connection with the charge against the President, or his party, of a bargain for the Catholic vote; and I remarked that I did not think it amounted to any proof of such a thing. Upon which he replied promptly that he did not mean to make any such charge—but merely mentioned it, and it might pass for what it was worth. I think he also disclaimed any belief in the charge that had been made.

This is the substance of what was said.

Very respectfully,
G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8, 1855.

HON. K. RAYNER—DEAR SIR:—My note to you of Sept. 2nd., was written directly on the receipt of your letter of enquiry, and without much time for reflection. I have since succeeded in recalling more distinctly the conversation between Mr. B. and myself. My former statement is correct, as far as it goes. I am not mistaken about the impression made on my mind as to the object of Mr. B., and remember that I replied with some feeling to the insinuation which I thought was intended. But I now also recollect that Mr. B. went on to say I had misconceived his purpose, which was to show the great interest taken in our affairs by the Catholic Church or Clergy abroad.

This explanation had escaped my memory, probably from the fact that it did not seem likely to alter the effect of the statement on those disposed to entertain it, unaccompanied by the further explation of the means by which the Nuncio obtained his information. I desire to make this correction in justice to all parties.

Very respectfully,
G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

The above is from the Register.

Gen. Singeltary's letter to Mr. Rayner bears date September 8th, and yet it is not published until the 3d of October! And it is given, it seems, only in "pursuance of a wish expressed by Gen. S. to that effect." Why, the letter itself is clear on that point, for Gen. S. distinctly says "I desire to make this correction in justice to all parties." And how could the correction be made without publishing his letter?

Daniel O'Connell once said, "let Englishmen rule England—Frenchmen, France—Scotchmen, Scotland—and in the name of God let Irishmen rule Ireland." The "head and front of our offending" is, that we claim, also, that it is right "Americans should rule America."

Know Nothing paper.

Certainly—unquestionably—all right!—who disputed that? The President, all the members of the Cabinet, all the foreign Ministers but two or three, all the Governors of the States, and ninety-nine out of every one hundred members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, *are natives born.* This is the result, be it remembered, of Democratic principles and usages,—for the general government and the governments of three-fourths of the States have been, with occasional interruptions, under Democratic influence and control ever since they were established.

And let North-Carolinians rule North-Carolina *as they may choose to rule it.* Let us have no secret societies, originating in abolition States, to control us and rule us; and let every citizen be free to vote as he pleases. Do not bind the native-born citizen with horrid oaths to vote for certain men, but leave his judgment and his conscience free; and if, having been deceived, and thus bound, he should exercise a freeman's privilege by voting for the man of his choice, do not publish him as a perjurer and endeavor to destroy his good name and injure him in his business.

"Americans should rule America!" Where are the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Sioux, and the other red skins? Are *they* not, too, Americans? Are *they* not natives? If not, who are? Is not a naturalized citizen an American? Unquestionably. A man child is born in Ireland or Germany—comes here at twenty-one, at twenty-six takes the oath of allegiance to the State, and swears to support the Constitution of the United States, renouncing at the same time all allegiance to the powers of his native land—what and who is he? *Is he not an American?* The Constitution and the laws declare him so to be, and so he is, Know Nothingism to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ The following Resolution, offered by Rev. B. Temple, was passed, *unanimously*, by the Little River Baptist Association in session last week:

Resolved, That the Churches comprising the Little River Baptist Association have long stood opposed to secret societies, either religious or political, as being detrimental to the best interests of a free and intelligent people, and we would recommend to the brethren composing said Association to carefully abstain from all secret orgainzations unknown in the sacred Scriptures.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

Fears Realized—Disagreeable Weather—News from Norfolk Discouraging—Condition of Rev. Mr. Jackson.

WELDON, Oct. 2.

Dear Express:—I regret to state that the fears expressed in my last, that the weather would operate against an abatement of the Fever, has been fully realized.

The mortality during the last two days has increased, and several new cases have occurred. So long as this weather continues, we need not anticipate any improvement or abatement.

In Portsmouth to-day the weather is quite showery and sultry. They had nine deaths there yesterday, and two at the Naval Hospital. There were also a few new cases.

The news from Norfolk is anything else than encouraging. The wife of the lamented Ferguson, President of the Howard Association, has followed him to the spirit world. She was buried yesterday. Miss Catharine Redman, of the Female Orphan Asylum, is also dead. She is a great loss to the Norfolk community. Mrs. H. B. Bagnall, Miss Delacey, Mrs. Dubbs, Mr. Talford, M. N. Hoosier, Mr. Skinner, grain measurer, and some 8 or 10 others, have died in the last 48 hours.

In the suburbs of the city, and in some of the principal streets, I hear of several new cases.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple, are still sick; and the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Pastor of St. Paul's church, continues quite ill.

Yours, &c., C. F. M.

A KING CONSORT FOR SPAIN.—The latest piece of gossip at Paris relative to Spanish affairs is that the Duke de Montpensier, the husband of the Queen of Spain's sister, has just had an interview with the Count de Chambord, and that at such interview it was settled between the princess that the Queen of Spain should be persuaded to resign in favor of her sister; that the Duke of Montpensier should then, in right of his wife, be named King Consort, and, subsequently, by his wife's appointment, and with the universal approval of the Spaniards, be elected King Regent to the throne of Spain.

Lord Brougham longed to see the day when every man in the United Kingdom could read Bacon. "It would be much more to the purpose," said Cobbett, "if his lordship could use his influence to see that every man "in the kingdom could *eat* bacon."

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING—THE STATE FAIR.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting took place at the Town Hall, in this City, for the purpose of providing suitable and sufficient accommodations for the visitors to the ensuing State Fair.

A call for this meeting had been made for the previous day, but had resulted in a complete failure.

The attendance on this evening was as numerous as is usual on such occasions—there being some fifty to sixty persons present; but strange to say (and we say it with regret) they were almost entirely persons from the surrounding country, in attendance on the Superior Court, now in session here, and were doubtless attracted to the meeting by the announcement that Hons. A. W. Venable and L. O'B. Branch would address them. Neither of these gentlemen, however, was present; and at about half-past eight o'clock, Dr. Crudup, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, on behalf of that body, stated in a few forcible remarks the object of the meeting and what he deemed to be the duty of the citizens of Raleigh in that behalf.—He regretted to see the apparent apathy of those citizens whose interests were so deeply involved in the permanent location here of the Annual State Fair. He thought that if no higher motive could incite them to action, the fact that the State Fair added some *thirty to fifty thousand dollurs per annum* to the commerce of Raleigh should alone do so. That was the lowest ground upon which the question could be put, and he thought it was a sufficiently important one to the hotel-keepers and merchants of the City. It was notorious that the wants of visitors at the previous Fairs had not been adequately met. People coming here did not require to be fed and lodged gratuitously; but they *did* expect that their money would procure for them, at least the necessaries of life. People will not go anywhere if these cannot be had. And the question is well and legitimately asked, do not the people of Raleigh move in this matter? It appears incredible to people in all other parts of the State and of other States, that the tradesmen and owners of property in Raleigh should be so blind to their own interests even. The people of Wake County were deeply interested in this matter, as were those of the neighboring counties also. The opinion was entertained abroad, and it was rapidly gaining ground, that something must be done or the Fair must be removed elsewhere. Thus narrowing the question to one of immediate, constant and increasing *pecuniary* benefit, it was well worthy the consideration of the citizens of Raleigh. Why the City of Petersburg, and those of other States than Virginia, *contributed* largely to the *support* of their State Fairs, held in their vicinity. This was not expected of Raleigh. Dr. Crudup knew she could not afford to do it; but it *was* expected that she should do her *duty*, in doing the best she could to provide such conforts as in her lay, for those who visit *her* State Fair. Dr. C. disclaimed all intention to be meddlesome or dictatorial in this matter. He simply desired to call attention to the subject on behalf of the Executive Committee. He regretted the absence of the distinguished gentlemen who were expected to be present, as they doubtless would have more fully impressed this matter upon the minds of their hearers. But as they were not present, and as he saw almost a total absence of those citizens mostly interested, he saw nothing left but to move an adjournment.

P. F. Pescud, Esq., hoped that something would be done before they separated, and on his motion the meeting organized by the election of J. Bobbit, Esq., as President, and of Mr. John Spelman as Secretary.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to consider what arrangements can be made to accommodate the great influx of visitors to the State Fair, and the necessary ways and means, and to report to an adjourned meeting, viz: Col. W. H. Tucker, Lynn Adams, Esq., Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, Dr. Coley and Thad. McGee, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

J. BOBBIT, *Chairman.*
JNO. SPELMAN, *Sec'y.*

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives a sketch of an old citizen living in Pulaski county, named Elijah Denney, who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky. He will be one hundred and eighteen years of age on the 10th of September next, and is as active as many men a forty. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout the whole of life has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drank but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Charleston; was also at the siege of Savannah, and in the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Colonels Horry and Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of midle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every regular meeting of his Church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living; the eldest is now in his 78th year and the youngest son fifty-one. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumter and Horry.

THEY CONFESS IT.—The devotion of the slaves of Norfolk and Portsmouth to their masters and mistresses, through all the severe trials of the late terrible pestilence in those cities, excites the admiration of our Seward organs. His central organ at Albany confesses it all, and argues that where there is such devotion among the slaves they may be safely trusted with their liberty and equal rights. But, alas! there is Jamaica, and there is Hayti! Which would our Seward philanthropists have Virginia to be?—another Hayti, or a second Jamaica? And will Mrs Harriett Beecher Stowe be good enough to inform the Duchess of Sutherland of the attachment of those slaves of Norfolk and Portsmouth to their masters and mistresses, as illustrated in hundreds of cases of this dreadful visitation of the yellow fever there? Where the relations of protection and dependence are thus beautifully developed, there must be something divine in the institution of Southern slavery, after all. It passes all human philosophy. *N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEW NORFOLK POSTMASTER.—Augustus M. Vaughan, Esq., the present efficient Chief Clerk of the post office at Norfolk, Virginia, has been promoted to the office of postmaster, in the place of the lamented Dr. Galt, deceased. Amongst other recommendations in favor of Mr. V., there was a touching and eloquent letter from the late worthy incumbent, written on the the very day of his attack, expressive of the uncertainty of his own tenure of life, and asking that the office be conferred on Mr. Vaughan. The Postmaster General instantly recommended the appointment, and President Pierce as promptly confirmed it.

HEAR YOUNG CARROLL.—John Carroll, esq., the great-grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who is now running on the democratic-anti-know-nothing ticket in Howard county, Maryland, made his first speech on Saturday last at a meeting of both parties. After speaking of the postion of parties in the State and the country, hedeclared to the know-nothings:—*Union.*

"I am a Catholic; but if you must proscribe, do not commence upon so humble an individual as myself. Go back to the past and erase from the record of the Declaration of Independence the name of my ancestor, and the companion of your forefathers, *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*"

A DELUGE OF WHEAT.—The wheat pressing forward to market begins to embarrass the western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central road has found it necessary to order three hundred more cars. A large amount of wheat has already reached Chicago from the southern section of the road. One station alone, (Jonesburg,) it is estimated, will give the road this season 300,000 bushels.

A witty gentleman of this city, speaking of a friend who was prostrated by illness, remarked that "he could hardly recover, since his constitution was all gone." If his constitution is all gone," said a bystander, "I do not see how he lives at all." "Oh," responded the wag, "he lives on the by-laws." *Buffalo Express.*

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Great Democratic Triumph in GEORGIA!!!

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 4.

Gov. H. V. Johnson, Democrat, is re-elected Governor by five thousand majority. Five Democrats and three Know Nothings elected to Congress.

Georgia Elections.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—A far as heard from the following are the majorities for Andrews, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor: In Bibb 150, in Muscogee 300, in Spalding 38, in Monroe 300, in Taylor 80, in three precincts of Houston and the Fort Valley precinct 43. Trippe, the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress, has 75 majority in Fort Valley, and 43 in Spalding.

Chatham gives Andrews 921; and Johnson, democratic candidate for Governor, 970. Seward, democrat, for Congress, has 70 majority.

Richmond county gives Andrews 390 majority; and Lamar (Know-Nothing) for Congress, has a majority over Stephens of 176. Democratic gains are reported in Columbia, Burke, and Jefferson. Muscogee gives 300 for Andrews and 167 for Hawkins (Know-Nothing) for Congress.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The American mail steamer has just arrived here, with Liverpool dates to the 22d Sept., one week later than previous advices.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22.—There is no war news. It is rumored that Baron Propesh has arrived at Paris with the ultimatum of Austria, which, if the Western powers agree to, she proposes to send to Russia. If the latter refuses, Austria will take sides with the Allies, and declare war against Russia.

Mazzini's revolutionary manifesto to the Neapolitans has been published.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. Money market excited, but no advance. Exchange had advanced.

The rates of interest at Paris had advanced to five per cent.

It is reported that Russia has undertaken to mediate between Denmark and America.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Cotton is dull; prices have given way ¼ to ⅛d.; sales of fair Orleans at 6⅛d., fair Mobile 6⅛d., fair Uplands 6¼; Uplands, middling 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour as firm with an upward tendency; sales of Western at 38 a 39s, Southern 38s a 40s. Wheat—American Red 11s. 3d. a 6d., white 12s.; Southern corn a trifle lower; yellow 30½s., mixed 38½s. a 39½s.

Beef is firm. Pork a trifle higher.

Northern Market—Oct. 3.

BALTIMORE.—Flour had declined 12 cents after the steamers' arrival. Howard and Ohio at $7¼. City Mills $7 62. Wheat declined five cents. White at $1 80 to $1 85. Red $1 65 to $1 75. Provisions are unchanged.

NEW YORK.—Flour unchanged, and in moderate demand at previous rates. Ohio common to good $7 75. Southern $8 75. Wheat a trifle lower, and unsettled. Corn a trifle lower. Western mixed 87. Pork a trifle higher. Beef firm. Lard firm.

Latest from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1.—There have been three deaths by yellow fever, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. This shows that the disease is rapidly subsiding. Several stores, which have been closed for about two months, were re-opened to-day.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Peter M. Hale, Esq., Junior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, to Miss Mary, daughter of the Hon. George E. Badger.

In this City, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. N. F. Reid, the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss Virginia C. Ramsay, daughter of Mr. W. J. Ramsay.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE ON CAPITOL SQUARE TO-DAY, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock, in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped.

(By order of the Captain.)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON O. S.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on TIME. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool Salt;
350 bush. Turks Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd. Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls. Lard;
36 Fine Sugar cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd. Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 brls. English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate;
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Osnabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue;

TO THE PATRONS OF
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury, by buying and using their worthless counterfeits.—The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed, to imitate it very successfully, so far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable, filthy production, and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations, do it in so secret a manner, that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures, as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand, which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit, thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pam Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put up in a new style of pannel bottle, with the words.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

blown in the Glass. We have discontinued the use of the thirty seven and a half cent bottles, and now put up only four sizes, viz: at 12 1-2, 25, 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone, for the Box labels, specifying the contents of the Box, where and by whom manufactured, &c. We have also added to our pamphlet of directions and certificates, a cover beautifully finished presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels, and one label on each box, has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis, which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been to this expense, that the public migt have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so longed used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Providence, R. I., July 1st, 1855.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Span Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale the land on which the late Robert N. Verell lived, lying 10 miles west of Nashville, in Nash county, at Harrison's Store, near Belford, containing 200 acres. The land is well adapted to the growth of grain, cotton and tobacco. Eighty acres are in cultivation. The facilities for improving it are good, the buildings comfortable, consisting of a good dwelling with six rooms, necessary outhouses, tobacco barns, &c. He will also sell another house with 30 acres of land attached, near the Academy, adjoining the above. This house is small. The attention of all those in pursuit of a healthy, well watered, and pleasant locality is particularly invited to the above. Terms made favorable, for which apply to the subscriber or to W. D. Harrison, Esq., near the premises, who will take pleasure in showing it. Possession given at any time.

JOHN A. HARRISON.

September 7, 1855. 82—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order made at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of October next, being the Monday of Superior Court for said County, the following negroes, to wit: A negro woman and four or five children ranging between the ages of ten years and eighteen months.

Terms of sale: a credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers, upon their giving bond with two good sureties, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at the day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, *Com.*

September 10, 1855. 84—w&swtd.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, PERfectly gentle, and an excellent traveller. Also, a new sulky, but little used, and a buggy, together with a good set of harness. For terms apply to

SAM'L T. IREDELL.

September 10, 1855. 84—3tpd.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants, who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NEW BOOKS.—LIGHT AND DARKNESS; OR, Shadow of Fate. A story of fashionable life.

Maud, and other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 10, 1855. 84—

TENNEYSON'S NEW WORK.—MAUD, AND other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson, D. C. L. Poet Laurele. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fal* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.

Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 82—

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1 Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure.
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body."

Baltimore Sun.

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents."

Baltimore Clipper.

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum."

Baltimore Patriot.

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true."

National American.

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness."

Richmond Examiner.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—wat.

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO ME by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison County," an election was duly held in said County, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said County seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place:

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the County seat of Madison County at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

☞ Asheville News copy 4 times.

Fall Stock---1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.
NOS. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hhds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.

August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or one hundred dollars for both, in any jail in the State so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 68—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4¼ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 36—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the
[L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, within three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 15 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill tract, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat.

WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. 85—td.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, having taken out letters of special administration on the estate of Elijah Atkinson, dec'd., gives notice that on the 29th day of September, he will sell at the late residence of said dec'd., the following perishable estate, to-wit: about one thousand pounds of Bacon, one hundred head of Beef Cattle, about fifty head of Sheep, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. ATKINSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 10, 1855. 85—td.

☞ The Carolinian, Fayetteville, copy till day and forward account.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person who will apprehend my two boys EDGAR and WILLIE, and deliver them to me, or confine them in some jail in the State, so that I get them, or Twenty five dollars for each. EDGAR is 32 years old and weighs 175 pounds, dark complexion and very good countenance when spoken to. Willie, is 19 years old and weighs 160 pounds nearly copper color. He worked two years at the Blacksmiths' trade and can make a good horse shoe and nails. They ran away the latter part of Dec. last, and no doubt Willie is passing himself off as a free negro, and may be striking in some shop.

SETH WARD.

Franklinton, Sept. 12th, 1855. 85—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Jos. Fowler, Jr., and Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. This the 10th day of September, 1855.

JOS. FOWLER, Jr.
WM. B. FOWLER.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—3tpd.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, in Equity. Wm. K. Kearney and wife Mariah, James J. Alston, Samuel W. Alston, Samuel A. Williams and others vs. Micajah T. Hawkins, Joseph H. Alston, Martha Baker and others. Original bill filed for the sale of land.

In this case on affidavit, sworn to before me as Clerk and Master of Wake county and filed, in which it is alleged and set forth that the defendants, Micajah T. Hawkins, Joseph H. Alston, Hamilton A. Alston, Sampson H. Butler, A. M. Macon, J. E. Broome, M. T. H. Broome, Martha Baker, Beverly D. Baker, Lawrence Baker, John Baker and Philip W. Alston, are non-residents of this State. Now advertisement is made according to the Statute in such case made and provided, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Wake, at the court house in the city of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, demur to or answer the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

The said bill is filed for the sale of several tracts of land, which the late Thomas Alston of Wake county died seized and possessed of in fee simple, and which he left undevised by his last will and testament, and which lapsed by the death of his wife—and such as he purchased after the due execution and date of his will—which has been duly proven, recorded and filed, and alleges that an actual partition cannot be made of the same without injury to the parties interested—and prays for a division of the proceeds of the sale among the nearest collateral heirs of the said Thomas Alston, deceased—according to our Statutes of Descents—*pir stirpes*. This 11th August, 1855.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

Raleigh, August 11th, 1855. 76—w&swtsc.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY.—James Harper against Betsy Whitfield and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Dilly Jones, who are defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Will. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D., 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

August 17, 1855. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1088—w6w.

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW WORK.—Ellen Norbury; Or, the Adventures of an Orphan.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 82—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. J. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 68—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 16, 1853. 42—1y.

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